

Edmonton Bulletin

Vol. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28th, 1883.

No. 26.

LOCAL.

Very little business doing this week.

The house of the tree took is heard in the land.

Several birds have arrived from the sunny south.

W. G. W. has what growing green already.

Wednesday was the first really hot day of the season.

F. S. is plastering and finishing up his house on the Ave. Howard estate.

Those that picked their living last winter are still under this spring.

Where, O where is the mail? Twenty-one days out from the post office yesterday.

Hay stacks in the vicinity of Ft. Saskatchewan have suffered greatly from prairie fires.

Potatoes are down to 25c a bushel when taken in large quantities. The quality is first class.

EXMINEE, one of the Bear's hills chiefs, has a large amount of barley still left from last year's crop.

A STACK of barley on W. M. Morrison's claim, near Leduc, was burned by a prairie fire last week.

THE water is too high to give the miners much of a chance this spring, and very few are going to work.

J. A. McLEOD and H. B. Bannerman, of J. A. McDonald & Co., left for Winnipeg on Thursday morning last.

J. McLEOD's train started for the end of the track on Thursday, to return with freight for A. McDonald & Co.

A SLIGHT fire in the river on Monday caused such a flow of ice as to prevent the ferry from crossing for several hours.

THE salaries of our stipendiary magistrates of the North-west territories is \$3,000 a year and travelling expenses.

LEWIS is letting go on the ground for Kelly & McLeod's new building, on the corner of Fraser Avenue and Main street.

BATTLE river opened on the 14th, four days earlier than last year. The river fell but rose again.

WORK has been commenced on the buildings in connection with the timber agent's office, on the south side, opposite the fort.

SAVARD and Lederer left on Monday last with twenty carts to return with freight for J. A. McDonald & Co. from Swift Current.

LABOUCHER loaded Pickers' and Smith's freight for J. A. McDonald & Co. on Monday last, and left for Battle river again on Tuesday.

J. McLEOD, D.L.S., arrived from Battle river on Tuesday evening last. Owing to wooded country he had not been able to make much progress.

MRS. R. J. Hardy, E. B. Glass, of Battle river, Rev. J. A. McDonald and wife, of Morleyville, and Rev. J. Maclean, of Ft. Macleod, arrived on Wednesday evening.

W. SMITH has resigned the position of teacher in the public school. The school is being continued under R. Secord, late of the Methodist mission school at Victoria.

HERMAN and CHARLES FARLOW from Ontario, Mr. Williams from Fort Pitt, and Rev. J. A. Macleod and wife of Victoria, arrived here together on Friday morning.

THE LAKESMAN, in digging the well recently on his claim in rear of Saskatchewan city, on the Sturgeon river mill road, struck a seam of first-class coal.

THE leading question now is, When is the first boat likely to be here? There is very little dependency being placed on the ice, however, notwithstanding the good promises of the steamboat company.

A FIRE which started near Ross hotel, on Wednesday, burned out all the face of the hotel in rear of that building back to the travelled road and westward to the neighborhood of the public school house.

KAIN'S survey party in the south side of Battle river, on the 12th inst. For thirty miles east of the 10th meridian on this line the party were obliged to pack their camping outfit, as the country was too thickly wooded for carts to pass.

LAKESMAN is booming. The practice three nights in the week is well attended both by players and spectators.

THE club has secured the exclusive use of the race course during the season, and a number of Indians as well as been engaged all week in clearing and preparing it off.

A DISPUTE between R. McKernan and A. Omand, of the south side, in regard to a fractional quarter section upon which both had improvements, has been decided by Omand buying McKernan's improvements.

A MAJORITY of the people of this settlement are strict vegetarians at the present time, not from principle, however, but from circumstances over which they have no control, that is the scarcity and high price of meat.

ALTHOUGH there was a slight rain on Monday last, on Tuesday the prairie fires were out again as lively as ever on both sides of the river. Judging from the huge volumes of smoke rolling up here and there a number of hay stacks came to grief.

THE Pipestone and Bigstone creeks, this side of Peace Hills farm, are bridged. The work was done by the Indians under instructions from Mr. Lucas. There is a bridge on the White Mud creek about four miles below the old upper crossing, but it is not very safe.

JO McPHERSON started his train for the end of the track on Tuesday last, via Red Deer crossing and Calgary. He takes loads of seed potatoes and barley to Calgary for I. B. Baker & Co. He will bring freight for J. A. McDonald & Co. from the end of the track.

DAVID DAGSON's stable and several loads of hay which were out of it were burned by a prairie fire on Wednesday last. Two pups that were in the stable at the time were cremated, and Mr. Dagson lost \$200. On Thursday another fire took a stack of his hay containing thirteen loads.

J. COLEMAN picked up a pocket book on Thursday morning containing a number of loose papers relating to agricultural machinery. Inside the cover is inscribed "W. J. Walker, water ace Book, No. 38." The owner is the same by applying at the BULLETIN office.

THOMAS ANDERSON, timber agent, left on Thursday last for Prince Albert. He will go to the river as far as Carlton on the H.R.C. ferry scow which has been built here for use at Carlton. Avey's survey party, bound also for Prince Albert, will get aboard the scow at Victoria.

SIMPSON'S survey party is subdividing at the north-western end of Beaver lake, about thirty-five miles east of Ft. Saskatchewan. The country is level, open prairie, but having a very short growth of grass, and whether valuable as farming land or not remains to be seen. Mr. Simpson took over more men on Thursday. Says \$40 a month and board.

A PRAIRIE fire coming from the rear of town on Thursday last, nearly kept from burning J. B. Koss in the rear of Ft. Saskatchewan. Dimp's dwelling, on the H.R.C.'s reserve, by dint of great exertions on the part of the owners of the houses and others. Had the Methodist church had been burned around last week it would have been in great danger.

MR. SIMPSON has entered an action to recover \$1,000 damages from the late timber agent, for assault and false imprisonment for the space of five hours. This may be said to be a cross suit to the one brought by Anderson against McDonald during the winter for assault while in the performance of his duty and for felony in using good under the law.

THE annual campaign against snakes has commenced, several having been killed this week. It is said that the snakes are reversing their position of last year on the hog question, and to declare strongly in favor of pig raising, and the flatterers of the snake. Not being, although the latter are perfectly harmless, being of the striped or garter variety.

F. PARKER advertised in last Saturday's Bulletin his intention of buying a few horses. He had been looking for one for some time, and of which he had not heard during that time. On the day following the horse was brought to him, and he was able to make a note of the above.

WHEN Mr. Hardisty, who started for Bow river week before last, arrived at Battle river he found the water high over the banks and the flats. He was obliged to dismount and be able to cross his outfit, and fearing further trouble at the Red Deer, he sent on an Indian messenger with his baggage, and returned to the river, waiting for the water to lower. This high water in the Battle river will probably cause a considerable rise in the price of real estate on the old Battledore town site and a corresponding boom in the new town site of A. McDonald & Co. on the Saskatchewan.

It has often been said that the settlement and cultivation of a new country makes the climate warmer. Proof of this may be seen plainly here just now. The popular trees growing along near the houses in town are all tasselled out, while away from the houses the grass, too, is growing green along the roadside in town, while elsewhere there is very little growth in it yet.

SERVICES in the Methodist church to-morrow will be as follows: Preaching at 11 a.m. by Rev. J. McLean. Public missionary meeting at 6:30 p.m., at which addresses will be delivered by Rev. Messrs. Macdonough, McLaughlin, and McLean. Collections will be made at both services in aid of the general Methodist missionary fund. Rev. John Macdonough will deliver in the lower settlement at 2:30 p.m.

THE telegraph line still perpetuates its condition of downiness. It seems to be irremediably, irrevocably, hopelessly, down this time; in fact to have gone down for good. The repairer has not been heard from for over a week, and Mr. Taylor fears that a prairie fire may have destroyed the line. If this is the case it is not an unmixed evil, as many of the poles needed for renewing any railway line will compel the renewal of at least that portion of the line.

It is generally supposed that the H.R.C. own the whole of sections 8 and 26 in every township belonging to the fertile belt, south of the Saskatchewan. This does not appear to be the case, however. On the map issued by the company, showing the location of their land, the north-east quarter of section 9, except in every fifth township north of the international boundary, is shown as not belonging to the company. But in townships 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 45, the company owns the whole of both 8 and 26.

NEWS from Bow river is to the effect that there is no abatement of work on the C.P.R. surveys in the mountain west of Calgary. Large amounts of supplies are being forwarded continually for the use of the survey parties, several of which have been working on the mountains all winter. There is some excitement at Calgary about alleged rich discoveries of gold and silver in the vicinity of Horse pass. Many old miners express great faith in the country. Calgary as well as the Macleod country enjoyed a week's snow storm in the latter end of March, but the snow all disappeared in a day or two.

THE annual district meeting of the Saskatchewan district of the Methodist church of Canada was commenced yesterday afternoon in the Methodist church, Edmonton. There were present Rev. Messrs. John Macdonough, J. McLeod, J. McLean, J. A. McDonald, of Victoria; and D. C. Sanderson, of Edmonton. Rev. H. B. Steinhauer, of Whiteside lake, was not present, as he was still suffering so much from his accident of last winter as to prevent his leaving home. The purely ministerial part of the business of the meeting was attended to yesterday. To-day the lay members of the district board will attend and the general business be transacted.

PAUL FAYAT arrived from Calgary on Thursday with one cart load of fur for the H.R.C. He made the trip in sixteen days. He reports the Red Deer still fordable and all the other streams frozen. The water in the creek was considerable winter snow remaining on the plain south of the one Pine, and snakes. The weather was cold until he arrived at Edmonton. Cattle were still dying at Bow river when he left, principally those that were killed late last fall, and he said that up to that time 6,000 hides had been brought in by the Indians who were employed in skinning the cattle at 25c each. In the Nose creek valley he counted one hundred head of cattle that had been skinned. Potatoes are in good demand at a pound, and barley is much needed for seed and horse feed.

THERE was a considerable amount of wheat grown in this vicinity last year amongst which there is so much snuff that while the grain itself is a good sample it is impossible to make white flour out of it. The kernels of snuff having been broken when going through the thrasher, and being mixed with grain while the latter was damp, the snuff has become plastered so tightly to it that it is impossible for the snuff machine to take it off, and consequently flour made from this grain is black. An easy way to clean this snuff off is to dampen the grain and mix lime through it. The wet lime will loosen the snuff from the grain, and the snuff machine will then have no difficulty in blowing and brushing the grain clean of the snuff. Leaving it as bright as if so snuff had never been near it.

THE partially surveyed Indian reserve on the south side near town is still held in abeyance by the government, it not having been definitely decided when the Indians are to have it or not. In the meantime many Indians are casting longing glances towards it and unless something definite is done it will certainly be squatted on during the coming summer. If it were it is likely that the government would not look with great disfavor upon the squatters, as inspection for Wadsworth's report is decidedly unfavorable by farmers they make little or no progress in farming.

So far, this season has been most favorable for sowing grain. Since seeding was commenced, week before last, there has not been a day nor an hour during which the weather has been warm. No snow has fallen, the days a couple of showery days and the nights not very cold. The weather is bringing the grass out at a rapid rate. There is no need to do any part of the seeding work hastily, or to slight it in any way, as the season has opened early enough for the sowing of the seed, and oats to be putting in roots has arrived. With the ground in the first-class condition, an early and favorable spring, and about the very best quality of seed, we may confidently look for one of those "phenomenal" yields mentioned by the Globe's bookboarder in his celebrated letters on Edmonton.

A LITTLE girl, two years old, daughter of a Cree Indian named Soule, living at Peace Hills farm, died on Sunday, the 24th inst., from fright. It seems that on the previous Friday the child was playing near the farm cattle, a dog behind her, and the dog was barking at and frightening the cattle. This charge of an employee of the farm, who had a dog with a pitchfork in his hand, towards the child, who was running away from the dog, the child was startled and ran towards the dog. The child was badly frightened, and died two days afterwards. The child's mother was badly over her death and it is thought may take revenge. The man who was unintentionally the cause of the child's death arrived from Manitoba last fall with Mr. A. McDonald, and was very much disliked by the Indians around the farm, and this incident has made him even more disliked than before.

THE prairie fires were worse on Thursday last than they have been all spring. Smoke was rising in great clouds from all over the prairie. Everything being so dry and powder it burned briskly although there was no wind. The houses were burned as it was, and had there been any wind many of the houses would have been in great danger. Generally in the spring there is water in the woods until now when the leaves are dry, and the fire runs freely, killing immense quantities of young and growing timber, besides burning hundreds of cords of dry wood. It would have been much better to have set much fire as possible in the early part of the month, when the ground first became bare of snow, as it would not then have run so fast, and there would have been no difficulty in checking it. There would have been no buildings, fences, or stacks. No one seems to realize the danger from fire to which we in this country are exposed, and how owing to the heavy undergrowth and the large amount of dead standing and fallen timber, and brush, and the dryness of the prairie, we can carry that there is no perfect safety for stacks or buildings anywhere except by burning the grass and brush. No one seems to care what the country has become a fire. Sometimes, unless more care is taken, there will be losses here from fire such as will startle people. Second only to those from which the Ottawa valley has suffered occasionally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OTS FOR SALE. About 200 bushels of good, clean, seed oats, at reasonable prices—for cash or in exchange for wheat or barley. M. McLEOD, Little Mountain.

LAKESMAN. A general meeting of the Lakesman association will be held on Wednesday evening, May 2nd, at 7:30 o'clock, in Jas. McDonald's office, Main st. W. G. HIBBON, secretary.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One Dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, fifty cents a line per quarter; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. **OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, APRIL 28, 1883.

THE TELEGRAPH LINE.

The report of the minister of railways and canals for the year ending 30th June, 1882, says that the government telegraph line from Thunder Bay to Edmonton, including the Selkirk branch, was maintained and operated by the department, at a cost for the year of \$14,477.78. The revenue during the same period was \$3,222.78, leaving a loss for the year of \$11,255. From this statement it would appear that the telegraph line was not a very profitable institution, and it is no wonder that the department of railways and canals was happy to hand such an unprofitable affair over to the department of public works.

It is hardly fair, however, for the department to credit itself with having maintained and operated the line from the 30th of June, '81, to the same day of the same month of '82 when in reality there was no through communication on the western part of the line for at least six months of that time. The line was down between Selkirk and Pelly during the months of July, August, September, and the greater part of October, '81, and during part of April, and the whole of May and June, '82. There may have been some attempts made to repair and get it working in '81, but if there were they did not succeed, and there were absolutely no such attempts made in '82. When the line was not kept up no receipts could be expected, and as the operating staff had to be supported just the same, it was quite natural that the expenditure should overrun the receipts, and that the latter were no greater than they were. Had great and successful exertions been made to keep the line up, the large extra expenditure might have been excused, but if such attempts were made they were utter failures, and any money thus expended was uselessly thrown away, and should be charged to an incompetent management rather than to the line itself.

It is in new hands now, and with the change in the location of the eastern section, from the swamps around lake Manitoba to the prairie region between Qu'Appelle and Humboldt, and the addition of the proposed office at Prince Albert, it will be possible to keep the line up all the year round, and the business will be greatly increased. It is to be hoped that with increased facilities the new management will show increased energy, and will give to the people of the Saskatchewan settlements what they have had in name but not in fact for the last six years, that is reliable telegraphic communication with the outside world. If this is done it will be a great help to the Saskatchewan country, and even should the expenditure overrun the receipts for a year or two the money would not be dead loss. But when it costs the country \$14,477 and the lines useless for six months in the year, it is quite natural that great objections should be raised against such an expenditure, and the line itself voted a useless expense and fraud generally.

BLUE-BOOKS are notoriously very dry reading, but occasionally an interesting item is stumbled upon. In the latest statement of the public accounts of Canada appears a list of properties held by the Canadian government throughout the country, with their values or cost. From this it appears that the Fort Pelly or, Livingstone, police barracks cost \$63,287.87, the Battleford buildings \$149,547.55, and the police barracks and buildings at Forts MacLeod, Walsh, Calgary, Saskatchewan, Tail creek, Qu'Appelle and Shoal lake, a total sum of \$15,000. Fort Pelly barracks are now abandoned, and indeed they never were of any practical use, while the Battleford buildings are in nearly the same condition. The money expended at the two places amounted to \$213,135.40, which, allowing \$13,000 as the cost of what buildings were actually necessary at Battle-

ford, represents a dead loss of \$200,000 charged against the North-West by the older provinces, although incurred simply through the ignorance of their own rulers, and from which the North-West as a whole has received no benefit whatever. The location of the capital at Fort Pelly was certainly a great mistake, locating it at Battleford may have been one, but the present location at Regina is as great, if not a greater, mistake than that of Fort Pelly, and if expensive buildings are erected there, which it is likely there will be in order to boom the place, we may look in a few years to see another loss of two or three hundred thousand dollars charged against the North-West, incurred by the location of the capital at an unsuitable place. While Fort Pelly, in view of the proposed construction of the railway by the northern route, had every advantage that could be asked except that the whole of the country surrounding it was not of the very best character, Regina has no advantage either of situation, location, or anything else. It is an attempt to build a city where no city was ever intended to be built, and while cities elsewhere have been built in as unpromising situations it has been because no other near location offered superior advantages. In the case of Regina, however, hardly a station along the C.P.R. line but offers superior advantages as a town site. The Canadian government has not yet shown great ability in building up North-West towns, and it is hardly likely they will be more successful at Regina than elsewhere.

The Hamilton Spectator takes up and mashes a paragraph which appeared in the BULLETIN some months ago, which stated that the national policy, upheld by the Spectator, protected capital but did not protect labor. The Spectator is astonished at the BULLETIN being led away by such a clap-trap argument. It says:

"The very foundation principle of protection is the encouragement it gives to foreign capital, foreign manufacturers, and foreign labor to come in and compete for the market that is offered them. The idea is that it is better goods should be made here and a market found at home for our agricultural products than that the goods shall be imported and our agricultural products sent abroad to pay for them."

It looks very nice on paper to say that the national policy was devised in order to encourage the investment of foreign capital in manufacturing enterprises in Canada. But if it were likely to result in that way is it at all probable that manufacturers would be so clamorous and so energetic in helping to establish it? It is an old saying that competition is the life of trade, but while everyone uses the saying no one likes to see competition in his own line of business. The manufacturers and the working men did not support a protective policy in order that capital and labor might be introduced from Europe. They supported it in order that they might have control of the Canadian market. The cry was "Assist our struggling industries." The principal plank in the platform was "Canada for the Canadians." Not Canada for the English, Irish, Scotch, French or Germans. Imagine the long headed manufacturers clamoring for a policy that should induce competition in their particular lines of business, or the workmen hurrahing for one that would bring the "pauper labor" of Europe into competition with them on Canadian soil. If such was the intention of the founders of the national policy it was not so apprehended by these people so deeply interested in its adoption. No doubt the theory advanced by the Spectator was used to pull the wool over the eyes of the farming community, but it certainly was not the one which induced the enthusiastic support of the manufacturers or of their especial care the horny handed workmen. They looked upon the policy as one that would protect them, not the country at large, from outside competition, and believing this they supported it. As the interests of the workmen are bound up to a great extent with those of the manufacturer, whatever benefits the former may be supposed to benefit the latter; also that the same tariff which protects the product of the manufacturer from outside competition assists the workman by enabling the manufacturer to keep him in employment. This is partly the case, but it is not so altogether. What protection is said

to be more especially needed for is to keep out the low priced goods of other countries in panic times, when they are likely to be forced on the Canadian market at slaughter rates. This the high tariff to a great extent prevents. But it is not framed so as to prevent the laboring classes of other panic stricken countries from coming into Canada and glutting the Canadian market with low priced labor. Of course there is nothing in the tariff to hinder the capital as well as the labor of these countries from seeking employment in Canada, but the difference is that while the skilled labor is compelled by force of circumstances to seek a new place of employment, what may be called skilled capital—that is the capital invested in any particular branch of manufactures—is locked up so that it cannot seek new fields without immense shrinkage in the removal, and besides it is not compelled to remove as the labor is. While the national policy, then, protects the manufacturer's product from outside competition, the only point in which he needs protection, as circumstances protect him from the introduction of competing foreign capital, circumstances favor the bringing of foreign labor to compete with the Canadian workman, and the protective tariff in no way prevents this or protects him in this point in which he so much needs protection. In this way it is that while theoretically the national policy protects both capital and labor actually it protects capital but does not protect labor.

At the last general election three members of parliament from Manitoba were elected as supporters of the opposition and two as supporters of the government. One of the former, A. W. Ross, M.P. for Lisgar, on taking his seat in the house, instead of placing himself amongst the opposition members, announced himself as an independent. His reasons for doing so were that he considered himself bound to act rather in the interests of his constituents than of either political party. On the other side, Mr. Royal, who was elected by acclamation, as a supporter of the government, has introduced a motion to have the import duty on coal, of 50 cents a ton, abolished. As this coal tax is a part of the national policy, Mr. Royal, in seeking to have it abolished, is setting himself directly against the party which he was elected to support, but in the interests of his constituents, upon whom this coal tax is an unreasonable imposition. It has long been the fashion in Canada to elect men not to represent their constituents but to simply carry out the views of one or the other leader of the two political parties, whether these views were in accordance with the interests of their constituents or not. This certainly is a very unselfish way for the electors to use the powers which they possess. When any great cause is being fought out it is sometimes necessary to sink minor differences in order to gain the end in which all are interested. But when a member altogether drops the interests of his constituents for those of his party, he becomes false to the trust reposed in him. The elective power is possessed by the people, not merely that the wishes of some party leader shall be carried out but, that the wishes, the needs, the selfish interests, of each portion of the country shall be represented, and its case argued by its representative in parliament, so that in the legislation to be passed the greatest good may be done to the greatest number. Up to the present time the members from Manitoba were particularly noted for their subservience to party and their utter obliviousness to the interests of their constituents, which were altogether ignored by the party leaders. In no instance were they ever known to advocate the interests of Manitoba on the floor of the house, and by giving their silent consent when injustice was being perpetrated were an actual hindrance to beneficial legislation. Had they not been there at all petitions of the people might have been listened to, but when these duly accredited representatives said nothing it was reasonable to conclude that there was nothing to be said, and petitions and requests from outside parties were not listened to. Had the Manitoba members done their duty, and spoke up for their constituents, there can be no doubt that many of the vexatious regulations in regard to land and timber, from which settlers in Manitoba

suffer, and the even more vexatious lack of regulations from which we suffer, might have been avoided. It is a hopeful sign to see that two of the present members have cut loose from party and are prepared to advocate the interests of their constituents against all comers, and it may be that the other three will follow their example. The condition of Manitoba is so different from that of the other provinces, and it has been to much the fashion to play pitch and toss with Manitoba interests in Canadian politics, that no Manitoba M.P. can be a consistent member of his party and at the same time a consistent upholder of the rights of his constituents. The only right course open to him, then, is to throw party to one side and to represent his constituents in fact as well as in name. Government by party may have been a good thing at one time in Canada, and may be yet in the older provinces, but when it ties the hands or tongues of the people of this new Canada from upholding what is right and denouncing what is wrong, from speaking of what is for or against the interests of this the greater, and to be the most important, part of the whole country, especially at this time when legislation can affect it for either good or ill to such a great extent, it becomes a curse, and Messrs. Ross and Royal, in throwing party to one side, if only for the time being, deserve the approbation of all men who desire to see this North-West receive justice, and prosper.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER BY LUKE KELLY,

MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

Having secured the services of a first-class workman, I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of fine and coarse work.

A perfect fit guaranteed.

Repairing promptly executed.

LUKE KELLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND FARM MACHINERY.

I have secured the agency for the Edmonton district for the Globe Works Company, of London, Ont., manufacturers of reapers, mowers, twine-binding harvesters, etc., and will have a supply of the same here about the 15th of June next. I will start for Winnipeg about the 1st of April, and parties desiring implements should order before that date, as only a limited number will be brought up this season.

A stock of Singer and other sewing machines will be brought up at the same time and sold on reasonable terms.

W. J. WALKER.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES

already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, Goshen and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Land Commissioner.

FORT MACLEOD.

The past winter at Fort MacLeod was more severe than usual. A snow storm, which began the beginning of October, but the snow went away shortly afterwards. From that time until the latter end of March there was very little snow, but the latter end of the winter part of November, the whole of December and January, and the first half of February, was very cold. The latter end of February and the early part of March the weather was fine and like summer. Plowing and sowing were commenced in March, but towards the latter end of the month the first snow storm occurred which stopped farming operations, and when the snow went away, as it did shortly afterwards, it left the land very dry and the creeks high. There was little or no loss amongst the cattle in the vicinity of Macleod during the winter, but some cows and calves died during the March storm. A policeman on his way from Stand-off to Whoop-up was lost in the storm, and when found both himself and his horse were snow blind. He was severely frost bitten, but was recovering at last accounts.

During the past year a Roman Catholic church, a store, a bank, a stable on the police fort, and a number of dwellings, have been erected in town. The reason of there being no more buildings erected in the building line is the uncertainty in regard to the town site. The island upon which the town and fort is built is being gradually Macleod away by the Old Man river, so that a removal must shortly be made. It is expected that the government will survey a new site two miles from the town during the coming summer on the south side of the Old Man, opposite the island. It is done a boom in town lots and building operations is expected. Nothing definite is known at present on the subject, however.

An English company has secured the coal lands at the coal bank, a belly river, thirty miles below Fort MacLeod, and has contracted to supply 150 tons a day at Medicine Hat during the coming summer. The mine is being worked by the company, and the mine is to be known as the Letbridge mine. Two steamers or river tugs are being built at the coal bank, one to be named the point and Medicine Hat, and fifty barges to carry the coal being built at Fort MacLeod. The timber presented at the coal bank on Beaver creek, the Porcupine, thirty miles west of Macleod. The company has a portable steam saw mill there, and the timber is hauled to the mill by the Old Man. It is intended, however, to build the barges at the Pigeon reserve, on the Old Man, above Fort MacLeod, which will leave only fifteen miles for the lumber to be hauled by team. Several barges have already left Macleod for the coal banks loaded with lumber. The steamers are being built by Captain Todd, from St. Louis one hundred and fifty Cornish men are expected to arrive shortly to take out coal. Coal at Macleod is \$2 a ton, but during the March storm \$20 a ton was paid tempest for hauling it from the coal banks, thirty miles distant.

Besides Bryant's saw mill, there is a water power saw mill about 50 miles from Macleod towards the mountains, which was erected by the government. The mill is situated on the Macleod. There is a grist mill attached, but very little grain has yet been ground in it, as it is very far away from the main line of the country. Lumber is \$40 per M at both mills. Both have been cutting on permit, but their permits are now cancelled and they are awaiting further developments.

Pinecher creek is the largest settlement in the Macleod country, there being about forty ranches there. Almost all both farm and raise stock. Many ranches have been commenced on Willow creek lately, so that it is now settled from Macleod to the headwaters, about 40 miles. The Old Man, settled from the Pigeon reserve, twelve miles above, to the line kiln bottom, ten miles below, Macleod. There are grist mills at Ripton, at the junction of the Old Man and Belly rivers, and several have lately taken land near the coal banks, expecting a great increase in coal. There are a few stock men on the Kootenay and others on the north side of the Belly. Two houses have lately been built at Mosquito creek and another at Ripton. Fish and creeks are well settled, at least near the Calgary trail. Most of the ranches raise sheep and grain, and the Old Man are principally barley, oats and potatoes. Jos. Macfarlane, who has a farm two and a half miles from Macleod, on the Old Man, has about 200 acres under cultivation. The Pigeon reserve, on the Old Man, above Macleod, and the Blood reserve, between the Belly and the Old Man, about settlement out of these two good districts.

The police force at Macleod is about 150 strong, with outposts at the Crow's Nest and Kootenay passes, at Whoop-up and other places.

The Gazette newspaper has been running all winter and has not yet been discontinued. The proprietor, Mr. Wood, got back from Ottawa in February, where he had been to purchase two large new presses and other plant. The paper will be enlarged as soon as the plant arrives.

A regular post office is to be established at

Macleod shortly with Sgt. Turner, of the police, as postmaster. The present office is only for the accommodation of the public and U.S. stamps are used. A mail from the C.P.R. is expected this spring, via Cypress. At present the mail comes from Edmonton every ten days and is forwarded on to Calgary. Barley is worth eight to ten cents, potatoes five cents, and beef 12c to 25c a pound.

THE H.B.CO. MILLS.

Work has been prosecuted vigorously all winter on the H.B.Co. grist and saw mills, under the supervision of Mr. J. Knowles. The work consisted in fitting up the building and placing in position the machinery of the grist mill, and altering the old and fitting new machinery in the saw mill. The exterior of both buildings was erected during the summer of '80—the grist mill 30x40, two and a half stories high, and the saw mill 34x47, two stories high; the engine room, one story high, connecting the two larger buildings. The saw mill began running in the summer of '81, but as the grist mill machinery did not arrive until the summer of '82 that building was left in an unfinished condition. The saw mill at the same time was put in position to the new machinery, a planer, shingle machine and lathe mill, and to make room for these changes in the saw mill building were necessary, and the grist mill at the same time. At the present time the grist mill is completed, except that some minor pieces of shingle machinery belonging to the mill have not arrived yet, but when they do arrive they will merely require to be put in their respective places, when the mill will be ready to run. The changes in the saw mill are in progress, and the addition will be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground sufficiently to allow of the foundation timbers being laid.

The first floor of the grist mill contains the two run of stones, the grain hoppers, and the flour and bran spouts. The second floor contains the snut machine, the two bolt chests, and the stock hoppers. The third floor contains the crank shaft and the millstones, which run the different elevators. This machinery occupies only one half of each floor of the building, leaving the remaining half for the grain being emptied into the hoppers on the first floor, and passes into the second floor, and through the cockle separator (Kurt's patent), having a capacity of 100 bushels an hour, from the cockle separator it runs directly into the snut machine (Jurecka patent, same capacity as the separator) on the second floor. After passing through the snut mill it is elevated again to the third floor and drops into the stock hoppers, of which there are two, having a capacity of 100 bushels each. The grain is then ready for grinding, and passes directly to the stones on the first floor. The stones are of the ordinary size, 22 inches in diameter, driven by reel belting, and having a capacity of eight to ten bushels per hour. The meal as it comes from the stones is elevated to the second floor, and passes into bolt chests, of which there are two, each containing twenty two feet reels. One bolt chest makes the ordinary grade of flour, and the other, which are discharged by spouts into the bags on the first floor. If desired, however, the middlings may be taken out by elevators and re-ground. The upper reel of the second bolt chest is used for re-bolting the flour if an extra fine quality is desired, and the lower reel in the same chest is used for re-dressing the middlings which come from the first bolt chest if desired.

The engine, which drives the saw and grist mills, is 30 horse power. The engine room has been finished off neatly and comfortably. In the saw mill, the saw of which is 38 inches in diameter, and 12 feet in length, has been put in, a sawcut carrier has been added, and the position of the machinery is better adapted, so as to give more room and increased capacity. About ten thousand feet of lumber remains in the yard from the winter, which is piled in a quite artistic style. The piles are of even size, ten feet wide, arranged in rows on each side of the wagon tracks, the ends of the piles being secured to the track and being saved an even face. Instead of the lumber being laid alternately lengthwise and crosswise, making a saw pile, it is laid lengthwise with three rails between the layers of boards, thus allowing a free circulation of air throughout the pile, thereby admitting of it drying much more quickly and evenly than when piled solid, and at the same time without danger of warping.

During the past year 50,000,000 letters and 11,000,000 postal cards were sent by post in the Dominion, of which 2,000,000 letters and 170,000 post cards were posted in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest. The total revenue was over \$2,000,000, and the expenditure \$440,000. The revenue in Manitoba and the Northwest was \$750,000, and the expenditure \$150,000. The total postal revenue shows an increase of 12 1/2 per cent over the previous year. In Manitoba the postage nearly doubled while in the Northwest

NOTICES.

TIMOTHY SEED for sale, 25c a pound, at Frank Oliver's.

SEASIDE and other Libraries for sale at the BELLIER'S office.

GARDEN SEEDS and Sesside Libraries just arrived by mail, at Frank Oliver's.

FOR SALE—Lots 90 and 91, corner of Victoria avenue and Second street, on the H.B.C. reserve. Apply to A. DUNLOP, BELLIERS' office.

FOR SALE—Farm, about five miles from town, north side; also grain, horses and implements. Apply to J. KNOWLES, at the H.B.C. steam mill.

NOTICE—All parties are hereby warned not to trespass in any way on lot 33, river survey, south side, as I have purchased the same from the original holder, James McMunn. R. McRAE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the present session of the Canadian parliament for an act to incorporate the Society of Missionary Oblats of the North-West territories. V. GRANDIN, Bishop of St. Albert.

ON NOTIFICATION par ces presents qu'on fera application pendant la session actuelle du parlement d'Ontario pour incorporer la congrégation des Oblats du Nord-Ouest. V. GRANDIN, Evêque de St. Albert.

NOTICE—All parties indebted to the late firm of D. McRAE & Co. are hereby notified to pay the amount of their accounts to S. D. MCKINLEY before June 1st, as he has instructions to sue all parties whose accounts are not paid at that date.

ST. JEAN desires to announce to his patrons and the public generally that, having gone to Winnipeg to purchase a more complete outfit of cabinet making machinery, he will be closed until the 1st of April next, when he will be able to execute orders for furniture as before.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all applications for a lease of half the land of the property of the Dominion Lands Office, and all parties are warned against having any horses thus branded in their possession unless authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior. E. DEVILLE, Chief Inspector of Government Surveys.

LOST—On Monday last, between the T.B. Co. fort and St. A. Macnam's, or between the latter place and town, a medium sized or leather pocket book containing a ten or twenty dollar bill and some envelopes and papers, one of the latter being a certificate of deposit of \$120 in Merchants Bank in Winnipeg. The finder is requested to leave it at the Bulletin office or the H.B.C. Co., where he will be suitably rewarded. JAS. MOWAT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Souris and Rocky Mountain railway company will apply to the Dominion parliament, at its next session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating and amending the Act incorporating the said company, by fixing the start-up of the said railway, extending the time for commencing and completing the same, and for other purposes.—Toronto, January 10th, 1883. A. BOUTELLE, solicitor for applicants.

NOTICE—All parties are hereby forbidden to trespass in any way, either by cutting wood, building fence, plowing or putting in crop, on the north-west quarter of section 16, township 33, range 24 west of the fourth principal meridian, it being part of a claim having improvements on it, owned by L. P. McNamee, as held this half section as my homestead and pre-emption, having taken it up in July, 1880, and has resided and improved the superior acre since. Any person trespassing on the above will be prosecuted according to law. FRANK PROBERT.—Horse Hill farm, April 7th, 1883.

NOTICE—All parties are hereby forbidden to trespass in any way, either by cutting wood, building fence, plowing or putting in crop, on the east half of section 1, township 34, range 24 west of the 4th meridian, as I hold this half section as my homestead and pre-emption, having taken it up in July, 1880, and has resided and improved the superior acre since. Any person trespassing on the above will be prosecuted according to law. FRANK PROBERT.—Horse Hill farm, April 7th, 1883.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily rates, for reasons. Good stable, in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this hotel, which now has a magnificent accommodation to all its patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room, good stable attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon, office first building west of school house, block 8, H.B.C. reserve, Edmonton.

DR. MUNRO, late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital. Office first door west of Bulletin office, Main st., Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office, Ross Hotel, Edmonton.

JOHN B. McALLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in H.B.C. office, 360 Main street, Winnipeg.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door west of Bulletin House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

W. M. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents. Information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

BUSINESS.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor, Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., made to order.

JAMES ROSS, Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmithing. Horse and carriage work. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBERT D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Hookers, Stationer, Black Book and Stationery. Office in the corner near the post office, Winnipeg.

ULLIOLAND BROS., Hardware Merchants, and dealers in builders' supplies, mill supplies, belting, lace, leather, oil and stoves. Agents for the Washington Manufacturing Co's galvanized steel barbed fence wire. 329 Co. street, Winnipeg.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 183 Main street, Winnipeg.—J. B. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done on the shortest notice and dispatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail Dealers in and Manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, and opposite Post Office, Portage la Prairie.

CHURCHES.

ST. JOACHIM'S R.C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 2 o'clock. C. SCOTLEN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—W. B. C. Sander, Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sabbath school, 2:30 p.m. Prayers meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.—In Edmonton, Rev. Canon Newton, P. B. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church of Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

PASTOR—THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2:30 p.m. Prayers meeting and meeting for the benefit of a grand music on Friday evening at 7:30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on April 29th.

GENERAL NEWS.

Books for public libraries are to be admitted into Canada duty free.

The total amount in Canadian government savings banks is \$2,500,000.

Zinc plates in steam boilers are said to be a sure preventative of scales.

The Battle river lumber and settlement company applies for incorporation.

The Canadian house of commons sat ten minutes on Feb. 16th, and forty minutes on Feb. 28th.

The London Bullionist, of January 20th, has an article strongly opposed to the Canadian Pacific.

The Winnipeg city debentures have been offered on the London market at seven per cent. premium.

Nearly 6,000 immigrants arrived in Canada in January last. Of these 672 entered Manitoba from the United States.

Ten thousand dollars worth of treasury stock of the Keweenaw mining company has been floated in Toronto at 8 per cent. below par value.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Winnipeg Times says it is expected that the proposed new land laws will be opposed to squatting in any form.

Sara Bernhardt's creditors at Paris have appeared in court, and they claim that the amount realized by the sale of the jewellery is insufficient to pay the sum borrowed thereon.

It is reported that Dr. Schultze's tobac road have bought out Dr. Schultze's property claim on the Manitoba Southwestern for \$51,000 cash. Their original claim was for \$50,000.

The Prince Albert land and colonization society have secured 40,000 acres of agricultural lands in the vicinity of Prince Albert; also 100 square miles of timber lands and a large area of coal lands.

The cost of supplies given to destitute Indians in today 6, Saskatchewan district, during the year ending June 30, 1887, was \$94,432.10, of which about \$15,000 was expended in the purchase and freighting of supplies in and around Edmonton.

The quantity of spirits taken for consumption in Canada during the past fiscal year exceeded that of the previous year by 340,000, and exceeded the average of the four preceding years by nearly 17 per cent. Not very encouraging to the temperance cause.

The old Spanish province of Andalusia has for a year back been troubled with the presence of a secret society known as the "Black Hand," the recent outrages of which will necessitate severe measures for its suppression. The organization differs materially from the "Internationals."

The Ohio floods extended from Pittsburg to Cairo, rendering 50,000 people homeless. In Louisville, Kentucky, 300 squares and 2,000 houses were submerged; 5,000 working men were driven from their employment, 12,000 people are homeless, and the damage is estimated at \$3,000,000.

The European crop outlook is very poor. Cane, too much water. The acreage to be sown will probably be fifty per cent. less than last year. The universal agricultural distress united with the poverty of the soil and the political troubles will tend to increase the immigration to America.

The society for the suppression of blasphemous literature proposes to get up cases against Huxley, Tyndall, Herbert Spencer, John Morley, and others, who "by their writings have sown widespread unbelief, and in some cases rank atheism."

News from England is to the effect that the land into rains and floods have turned the land into a morass, and that the winter wheat is rotting in the ground. There are no hopes of a good harvest and it is feared that the coming year will be the worst ever known. Disease has broken out amongst the cattle and sheep.

As the time for Wiggins' storm approached very large sized clouds were seen, and it was coming off. He reiterated his prophecies and said it would be as great a storm as had ever occurred upon the earth or could possibly occur. He predicted a tidal wave in the bay of Bengal, on the coast of Australia and on the coast of Mexico.

The total expenditure on the North-West mounted police for the year ending June 30th, 1887, was \$308,436.47, of which \$97,961.10 was for the pay of the officers and men, the balance being for supplies, horse transport, etc. That is, it took nearly three times as much to keep the force as to pay them. Of the total amount I. G. Baker & Co. received \$93,965.75.

The Winnipeg Times, in speaking of the proposed government exploration of Hudson's bay, says: "The Dominion government could not put a better use than in making a practical test of that route. If the wheat of the north-west can be shipped to Liverpool via Hudson's bay the value of the North-West to Canada would be increased a hundred fold."

The distance between Montreal and Port Moody, by the C.P.R. and lines under the control of that company, via Winnipeg and the Kicking Horse pass, is 2,294 miles, divided as follows: Montreal to Ottawa, by the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental railway, 119 miles; Ottawa to Callander, by the Canada Central line, 228 miles; Callander to Prince Arthur's Landing, by the C.P.R. along the north shore of lakes Huron and Superior, 650 miles; Prince Arthur's Landing to Winnipeg, by the C.P.R. line constructed by government, 433 miles; Winnipeg, via Kicking Horse pass, to Savona's ferry, at the west end of Kootenay lake, estimated 150 miles; Savona's ferry to Emory's bar, 120 miles; Emory's bar to Port Moody, 85 miles, from Savona's ferry to Port Moody being under construction by government.

The Winnipeg Times waxed wrathful over Mr. W. B. Scarth's late speech at Regina, in which he made such a host of the promises to the people of the would-be queen city. It says: "Nor could he say whether section 26 would form part of the town or not; but upon almost every other matter bearing upon the present and future of the city of Regina, Mr. Scarth expressed himself unequivocally and dogmatically, speaking apparently for the Dominion government, the C.P.R. and the Almighty. Now, who is Mr. Scarth that he should reign in Assiniboia? This position that does not even remotely concern Manitobans, but it is one of deep interest to the inhabitants of the new territories. The department of the interior should define his status by means of a map if necessary." Mr. Scarth is a man who concerns us of Edmonton considerably, and we look with anxiety for the proposed map.

The expenditure of Canada on capital account during the past fiscal year reached over \$7,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 was on account of the Canadian Pacific and \$3,000,000 for government lands. These expenditures were entirely provided for by receipts from government lands to the extent of \$1,750,000 and surplus revenues aggregating \$6,300,000. During the year over four millions of debt, bearing a high rate of interest, was raised. The debt of the country has decreased \$1,700,000, and the average rate of interest has decreased one per cent. The statement of assets in the shape of public works pertaining to the country shows a gross outlay of \$135,000,000, of which \$99,000,000 has been expended since confederation. In addition there has been expended over \$8,200,000 on repairs to canals and public buildings, surveys, etc. The customs revenue from Manitoba, principally from Winnipeg, during the fiscal year reached \$1,150,000, and the excise revenue \$157,000, or more than that of Prince Edward's Island and British Columbia combined.

In his report to the government on the progress of the C.P.R., under date of September 30th, 1887, Collingwood Schreier, engineer-in-chief, says in regard to the line going through the Kicking Horse pass: "The company also inform me that they intend to continue the road to the crossing of the South Saskatchewan river, about 660 miles west of Red river, before the close of the present season. I presume they have assumed this responsibility not desiring to check their unprecedently rapid railway construction, and feeling assured by information already obtained from their engineers that they will succeed in finding a favorable passage via the Kicking Horse pass. Several parties of engineers, under Major Rogers, have been busily engaged during the summer in surveying through this pass, and the company inform me that they expect information from him which will, they believe, definitely settle the route. It seems, then, that the company built the line to Medicine Hat before they knew whether it was to be the main line or not, and that up to the end of last September they had no certainty of finding a route by the Kicking Horse pass, although the public generally was given to understand early last spring that that route had been finally decided upon."

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, April 20th, 1888. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	52	31
Sunday,	54	25
Monday,	44	28
Tuesday,	59	26
Wednesday,	71	26
Thursday,	76	26
Friday,	67	40

Barometer rising, 27.756.

On Wednesday the same phenomena was to be observed around the sun as those of Dec. 10th and Feb. 16th. Several beautiful colored rings formed around it and where they intersected large bright sundogs were formed. A white band of light went completely around the zenith. As the two great shafts of light from the winter followed the last two appearances of these rings, and the present great heat comes after the last, we may look upon them as forerunners of heat, rather than storms as formerly understood.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADERS AND OTHERS.

F. FRASER TIMS,

Of Regina and Swift Current Creek, N.W.T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER,

Having just erected a

LARGE STORE AT SWIFT CURRENT CREEK,

is now prepared to supply the trade with Flour, Bacon, Hams, Groceries, Hardware, Furniture, Tinware, Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Hats and Caps, and General Supplies, either there or at Regina.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE

STUART D. MCKLINS.

Sole agent in Edmonton for the sale of lots on the

ROBERTSON & MCGINN PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & McLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office.

Terms easy.

Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinn estate.

JOHN A. McDUGALL & CO.

Have just received their large outfit of goods, comprising,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

And a large assortment of

HARNESSES.

Also a large and complete stock of

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Notwithstanding the high rate of freight we hope to be able to offer the public the above goods at

BOTTOM FIGURES,

And as there is a great scarcity of goods we would respectfully ask the public to

GIVE US AN EARLY CALL,

Inspect and judge for themselves if we have not the

BEST SELECTION OF GOODS FOR THE GREAT NORTH WEST

That has ever been brought into the country for the money.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Reg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTENT WITH,

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES,

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Have just received a large and complete assortment of

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which will be sold at

PRICES LOWER THAN LAST FALL, NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH FREIGHT

The stock on hand includes

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety and at bottom prices. Men's duffle-lined Overshoes and Felt Boots, Ladies' and Children's Overshoes.

A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES

Which are going off rapidly.

DRY GOODS & READY-MADE CLOTHING

All styles and prices.

50 BOTTOM FIGURES THROUGHOUT.

NORRIS & CAREY.

St. Albert road